

throated Warbler. It was in the bright plumage of the adult male and identification was further verified by one member of the party who had become familiar with this species in Virginia. It was in almost the exact spot where Dr. Witmer Stone secured a specimen of the same species on July 15, 1920.—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*) in Clarendon County, S. C.—On the morning of October 10, 1922, I saw in my back yard a specimen of Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*), and positively identified it. My home is five miles from Summerton, S. C. When first seen the bird was on the ground by the side of an old vine-covered fence; then it hopped along the fence and finally flew into a dense thicket of plum bushes, where I lost it.

This is the only specimen of this species that I have ever seen in Clarendon County; the bird is rare or local in eastern South Carolina and there are only three or four records for the coast region.—E. VON S. DINGLE, *Summerton, S. C.*

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher in Dutchess County, N. Y.—On Sept. 10, 1922 there was a memorable flight of Warblers and other passerine birds near Rhinebeck. We observed 81 species, including 18 species of Warblers and two Philadelphia Vireos, one of which was collected. One particularly large flock of Warblers, Vireos and small Flycatchers was found in a big patch of birches. While looking this flock over, a familiar little figure with a very long tail was discovered, whisking around in the top of a pin oak tree, and further inspection revealed an undoubted Gnatcatcher. As this was the first county record, and the second for the Hudson River Valley, away from the coast, the specimen, a female, was collected, and is now in the American Museum of Natural History.—MAUNSELL S. CROSBY, ALLEN FROST, AND LUDLOW GRISCOM.

Wheatear at Godbout, Quebec.—Some days ago looking over some old notes—I found some on *Saxicola oenanthe*, which may interest many of your readers, and some one may have data which may answer some questions that have puzzled me. In all the publications that I have seen, the bird is mentioned as a rare straggler from Europe. In 1885, I met Dr. Coues in New York, and showed him some skins that I had with me, and although he had covered a lot of territory in North America, including Labrador he told me he had never seen the bird alive, and considered it very rare, while he had no data of its nesting in this country. I kept watch for this bird, as I was almost sure of its breeding with us, and later observations proved I was correct. I herewith present all the data, taken from notes made at the time.

1884, May 17. Two seen, both shot to make sure of the species, male and female, shown to Dr. Coues.

1885, May 24. Two seen (not killed).

“ Sept. 19. Several seen, likely a brood.